

SECRET
SECURITY INFORMATION

REPORTING PERIOD

January 1954

1. CRYPTONYM		2. DIVISION OR BRANCH		3. COUNTRY		4. DATE ORIGINALLY APPROVED	
a. Program	b. Project	SE-1		Target Albania	Base Greece	a. Program	b. Project
OBOPUS						22 June 1954	
5. NAME OF CASE OFFICER		ROOM NO.		EXTENSION		SIGNATURE OF CASE OFFICER	
[]							
6. TYPE OF PROJECT		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FI	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SUPPORT		
7. STATUS		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OPERATIONAL		<input type="checkbox"/> LIQUIDATING			
8. PERSONNEL ASSIGNED		O/S	U.S.	9. FY ALLOTMENT TO DATE		10. FY OBLIGATIONS TO DATE	
U.S. - - - - -		17		[]		[]	
FOREIGN NAT'L - - - - -		63	2	[]		[]	
TOTAL		80	2	[]		[]	

11. Summary

Mission and Plan

Utilization of all available covert assets to exploit the resistance potential in Albania, undermine the Soviet power complex, develop a covert offensive in support of U.S. policy aims in the Balkans, and when feasible, to support a coup d'etat to replace the Communist regime with one acceptable to the West.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
SOURCES/METHODS/EXEMPTION 3B2B
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT
DATE 2007

SummaryParamilitary

There were no paramilitary activities during January.

Political-Psychological

(1) The extreme left-wing faction of the Balli Kombetar Party (BK) continued its efforts to sabotage the newly broadened NCFA. All members of the BK have been urged to withdraw their support from Mr. Hasan Dosti, President of the BK and of the NCFA. The Central Committee of the BK circulated a petition asking for a vote on whether the BK should participate in the NCFA. It is reported that BK members in the U.S. and Canada voted almost unanimously against participation but requested that a congress be called to elect a new Central Committee with the hope that such a committee would support Dosti. Members of the BK in the Albanian Guard Company in Germany refused to sign a statement of allegiance to the NCFA and negotiations are now under way through the station in Frankfurt to determine whether the Army, which now controls the Guard Company, will permit the expulsion of the dissident members.

(2) In response to an appeal for moderation in the treatment of ex-King Zog by the Egyptian authorities, initiated at the request of the DCI, Egyptian Vice Premier Nasr stated that it was too late to cease entirely the action being taken against Zog; Nasr promised, however, to do all that he could to minimize such action. Presumably as the result of this intervention, Zog was not required to appear personally before the Egyptian customs court held on 4 January. His lawyers protested the customs claim of LE 10,000 and requested the court to overrule the customs administration. The court set a new hearing for 1 May. Zog's lawyers have informed him that he may post a deposit of LE 10,000 against the final judgement and depart, obtaining a refund if subsequent judgement is favorable. In addition,

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the lawyers

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the lawyers stated that, under Egyptian law, specific charges of tax violation would have to be made prior to 26 January or Zog's gold and papers would have to be released and his departure permitted. However, on 15 January, the newspaper "Progres Egyptien" reported that, because of his connection with the Moslem Brotherhood, Zog and his entourage had been put on the Ministry of Interior black list, which prohibits their leaving Egypt. In an attempt to ascertain the extent of Zog's involvement with the Moslem brotherhood and his exact court status, Mr. Horace Fuller, Chief External Operations Athens, will see Zog on 2 February and discuss the entire situation with him.

(3) On the night of 19 January two separate propaganda missions were flown over Albania. Leaflets and hard goods were dropped in the main towns and along the highways of northern and southern Albania. This is the first time two leaflet missions have been flown on the same night. Anti-aircraft fire was sighted at a distance of five to ten miles by both aircraft.

(4) Shqiperia, the newspaper published on a fortnightly basis by the NCFA, was printed in Rome on schedule. The digest version was printed in Germany and flown to Athens for use in air drops.

(5) A regular broadcast schedule was maintained during January by the clandestine radio transmitter located near Athens.

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